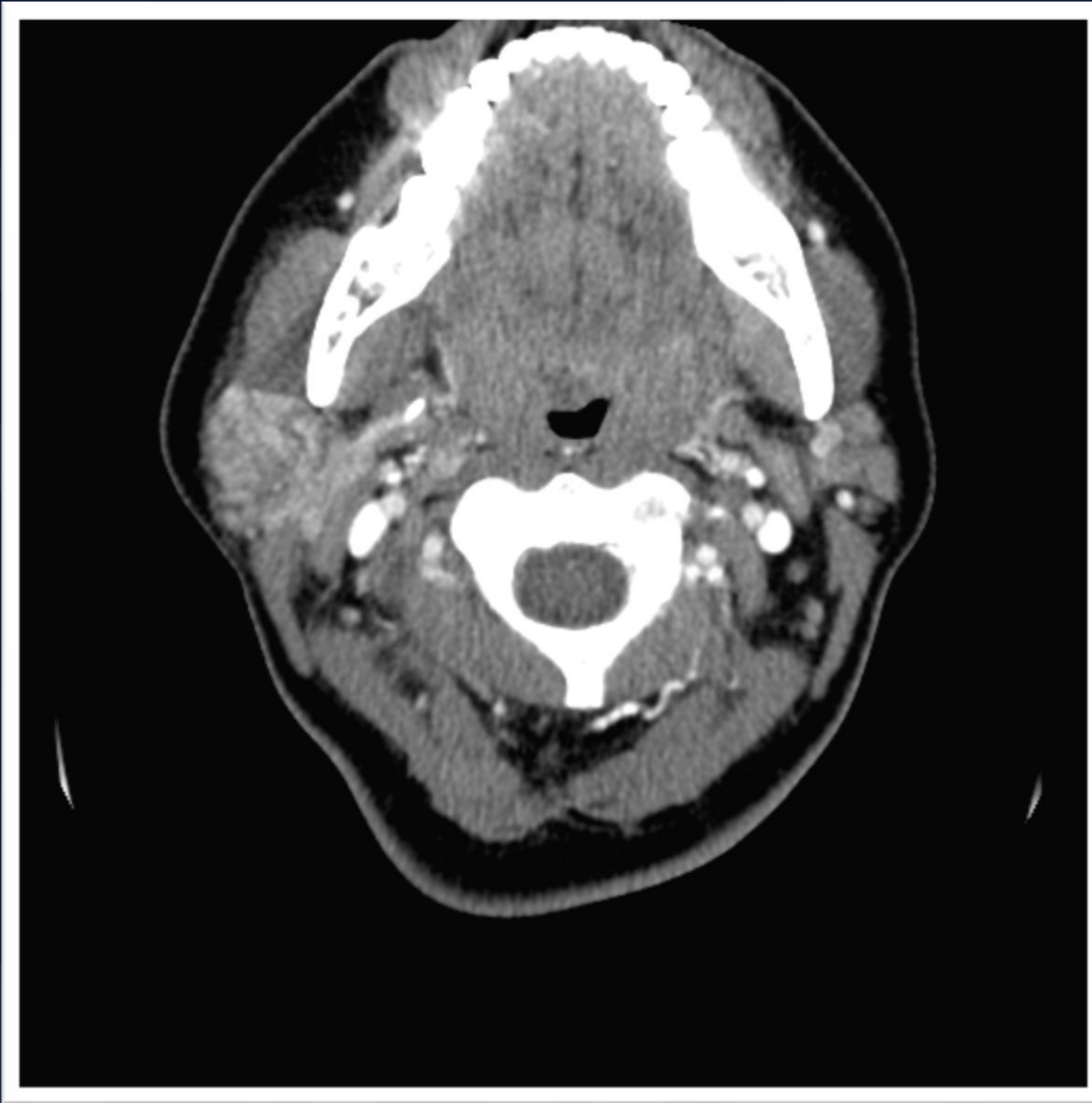


# 36 y/o female with a right sided mandibular mass

Edward Gillis, DO





A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The leaf's edge is serrated.

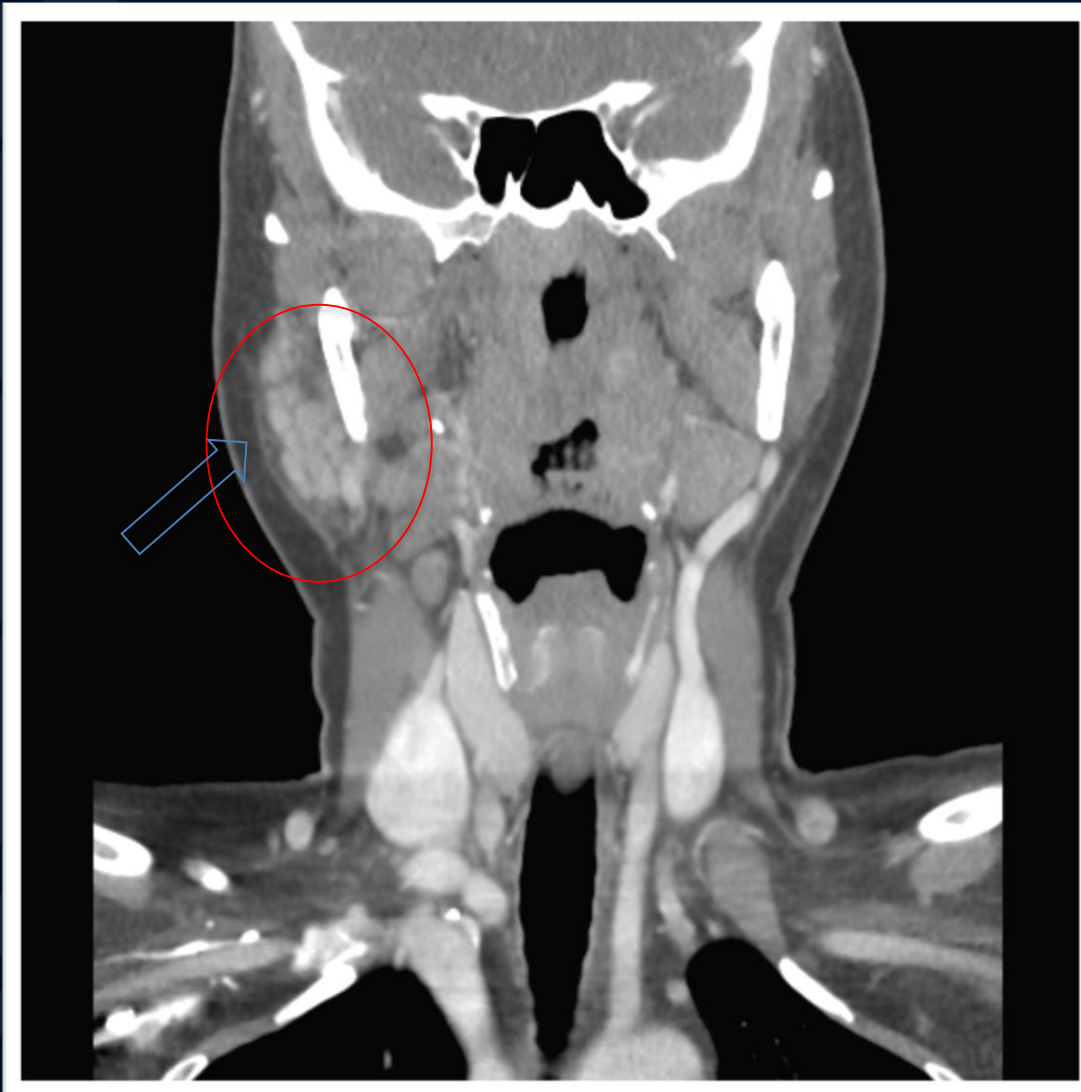
?

A large, stylized oak leaf graphic in a dark blue color, positioned on the left side of the slide. The leaf has a prominent central vein and several smaller veins branching off it. The background is a solid dark blue.

# Parotitis



CECT Axial:  
Heterogeneously  
enhancing right  
parotid gland



CECT Coronal:  
Heterogeneously  
enhancing and  
enlarged right parotid  
gland. Minimal  
surrounding fat  
stranding (blue arrow)

# Parotitis

## Imaging Features

- Enlarged, enhancing parotid gland
  - Abscess – Ring enhancement
  - May see ductal dilatation if obstruction from stone
  - Viral – Enlarged and mildly enhancing.
    - 75% bilateral
    - Occasionally enhancement and enlargement of submandibular and sublingual glands as well
- Fat stranding
  - Bacterial: significant inflammatory stranding of fat
  - Viral: mild inflammatory fat stranding



# Parotitis

## Etiology

- Bacterial
  - Ascending infection
    - *S. aureus* in 50-90%
  - Ductal obstruction
- Viral
  - Mumps (paramyxovirus) most common
  - Influenza, parainfluenza, Coxsackie A and B
- Parotid is most commonly inflamed salivary gland due to absence of bacteriostatic mucin in its secretions
  - Acute onset pain, tenderness, warmth, and swelling - Bacterial
  - Viral prodrome followed by parotid pain, earache, and trismus. Swelling without much erythema or warmth

# Reference

Brant, W. E., & Helms, C. A. (2012). *Fundamentals of diagnostic radiology*. Philadelphia: Wolters Kluwer Health/Lippincott Williams & Wilkins